

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result: N/A 1 - Indicator: Number of "full-time" jobs created by USAID-assisted firms
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): USAID-assisted firms refer to producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers benefiting directly or indirectly from USAID interventions. A "full-time job" is an employment in excess of the equivalent of two weeks of activity, which constitutes the minimum amount of time for a job to be considered to be "seasonal" in the ag sector. A job created refers to any incremental employment or employment consolidated within supported firms or sectors. Unit of Measure: Number of jobs Disaggregated by: Gender, sub-sector, and ag vs. non-ag jobs Justification/Management Utility: This indicator helps to capture the magnitude of impact on income generation, employment, and poverty reduction.
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management
Intermediate Result 1: Increased trade capacity
1 - Indicator (a): Number of people with increased economics benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Economic benefits are incomes and/or turnover that households and/or enterprises gain from natural resource-based interventions including fishery, ecotourism, forestry, agro forestry, and agriculture. USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments.
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals
Disaggregated by: Gender
Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures the efforts to link natural resource management to economic growth and social development objectives
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management
Intermediate Result 1: Increased trade capacity
1 - Indicator (b): Total value of sales of USAID-assisted firms
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The firms include producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers.
Unit of Measure: U.S. dollar (exchange rate of CFAF 500 to one U.S. dollar)
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification/Management Utility: This indicator helps to capture the outcomes of the income generating activities

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1: Increased trade capacity

1- Indicator (c): Dollar ratio of USAID investment to new sales by firms benefiting from USAID assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID investment is defined as the direct costs associated with the assistance provided to a sub-sector and/or enterprise in terms of training, technical expertise, access to finance, promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments, etc. The office support costs and administrative overhead are not included.

New sales are defined as incremental sales generated by firms (producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers) benefiting directly or indirectly from the project activities.

Unit of Measure: Ratio: [total direct costs supported by USAID to (a) promote activities addressing key sector issues, and (b) provide training and other technical assistance] over (Value of new sales by participating firms)

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator helps to capture the magnitude of impact on income generation, employment, and poverty reduction.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1: Increased trade capacity

1- Indicator (d): Percent change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USAID assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The targeted agricultural commodities that are exported include mbep gum, cashew, baobab, neem, bissap, and mango.

Unit of Measure: Percent: (((current year value of exports minus past year export earnings) divided by past year export earnings) multiplied by 100) minus 100.

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification/Management Utility: This operational plan (OP) indicator helps to capture the efforts to increase agricultural trade as one of end-results of efficient markets and of integration into global markets.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1: Increased trade capacity

1- Indicator (e): Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USAID assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The targeted commodities sold by smallholders include charcoal, straw/thatch, bamboo, palm oil, nété (parkia biglobosa), cashew, jujube, madd, fonio, baobab, mbep gum, and honey. The smallholders under consideration are producers and associations/groups of producers benefiting from USAID assistance.

Unit of Measure: Percent: (((current year sale revenues minus past year sale revenues) divided by past year sale revenues) multiplied by 100) minus 100.

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator helps to measure the enhanced competitiveness of smallholder-based agriculture and economic growth.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1.1: Expanded availability of products in compliance with international market standards

1- Indicator (a): Number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The capacity building assistance includes training and/or information provided by USAID-supported trade promotion-related entities. Typically, promotional activities include trade shows, buyer/seller match making programs, market analysis and information, trade finance assistance, and guidance on how to comply with foreign country customs regulations and procedures. The firms include producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers.

Unit of Measure: Number of firms

Disaggregated by: Sex of firm owner, urban vs. rural

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1.1: Expanded availability of products in compliance with international market standards

1- Indicator (b): Number of producer's organization, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USAID assistance

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The recipient organizations and associations are those that are engaged with a project activity and either already have shown benefit from the activity (as measured by any of the types) or have a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to their significant level of engagement with project. The organizations and associations that are not included are those merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering by one or more employees. Organizations whose primary purpose is to serve women are not also included, because they are counted in a separate indicator.

Unit of Measure: Number of organizations and associations

Disaggregated by: National vs. local; women's organizations vs. men's or mixed organizations

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1.1: Expanded availability of products in compliance with international market standards

1- Indicator (c): Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USAID-supported interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): The firms refer to producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers. USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The beneficiary firms are those that are engaged with a project activity and either already have shown benefit from the activity (as measured by any of the types) or have a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to their significant level of engagement with project. The firms that are merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering by one or more employees. The agriculture is defined as a food, feed, and fiber system stretching from input supply and production through marketing and processing to domestic consumption and exports. Food and non-food crops, livestock products, fisheries, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included.

Unit of Measure: Number of firms

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1.1: Expanded availability of products in compliance with international market standards

1- Indicator (d): Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USAID interventions

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID provides technical assistance, including training, in (a) value-added and/or processing technologies, (b) promotion of improved/sustainable production techniques, and (c) promotion of activities to address key sector issues and promote new investments. The assisted organizations and associations are those whose primary purpose is to serve women and that are engaged with a project activity and either already have shown benefit from the activity (as measured by any of the types) or have a high likelihood of gaining one of those benefits due to their significant level of engagement with project. The organizations and associations that are not included are those merely contacted or touched by an activity through brief attendance at a meeting or gathering by one or more employees.

Unit of Measure: Number of organizations and associations

Disaggregated by: National vs. local

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 1.1: Expanded availability of products in compliance with international market standards

1- Indicator (e): Number of firms receiving USAID-supported assistance to improve their management practices

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): USAID assistance refers to support for financial management, strategic planning, marketing, etc through training, provision of information and communication technologies, etc. The firms include producers, producer groups, traders, exporters, and service providers.

Unit of Measure: Number of firms

Disaggregated by: Sex of firm owner, urban vs. rural

Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator tracks the efforts to improve productivity and, subsequently, competitiveness.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved access to market 1- Indicator (a): Number of USAID-supported training events on topics related to investment capacity building and improving trade
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): A trade and investment capacity building event refers to any training that provides skills to (a) advocate for improvements in the business environment, (b) advance private sector policy dialogue with government, and (c) form and sustain business associations. Examples of training include seminars, workshops, forums, observational study tours, trade fairs, and information days. Unit of Measure: Number of events Disaggregated by: N/A Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator tracks the efforts to build capacity of the private sector.
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved access to market 1- Indicator (b): Amount of private financing mobilized with DCA guarantee
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): DCA stands for development credit authority. The amount mobilized is the level of financing from the private sector that is guaranteed by the DCA and has been provided to targeted borrowers. Unit of Measure: U.S. dollar (exchange rate of CFAF 500 to one U.S. dollar) Disaggregated by: N/A Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures the amount of private financing that enables the private sector's response to opportunities. Without the DCA guarantee, the private financing would not have been made available and opportunities would have been missed.
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved access to market 1- Indicator (c): Number of SMEs that successfully accessed bank loans or private equity as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): SMEs stands for small and medium enterprises. USAID assistance in obtaining bank loans or private equity includes SMEs obtaining banks loans through LPG signed between USAID and Attijari SEN, Ecobank SEN and CBAO Banks Unit of Measure: Number of SMEs Disaggregated by: Sex of firm owner, urban vs. rural Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures the efforts to increase (1) access to capital, and (2) investment in productive assets.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 2: Improved sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity Indicator: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USAID assistance	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Policies, laws, agreements and regulations are legislative or administrative measures that the government and other stakeholders (non governmental, civil society, and/or private sector) adopt in compliance with internationally/nationally accepted norms and protocols to strengthen sustainable natural resource management.</p> <p>Implementation is demonstrated by adequate institutional structure, capacity, and investment necessary to carry out changes. USAID assists in institutionalizing platforms for engaging various stakeholders on implementation of local conventions and forest management plans. For instance, regarding forest management plans, documents that define forest resources use rights and responsibilities, there may be written decisions on establishing areas of no use to allow for natural forest to regenerate, or implementing a system of permits and control measures on how forest resources can be used.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of policies, laws, agreements, and regulations</p> <p>Disaggregated by: resource types (marine, freshwater, watershed, other)</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures the efforts to strengthen governance that underpins sound natural resource management so as to sustain it on the ground.</p>	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved management of protected areas Indicator: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USAID assistance	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Overall, biological significant areas are natural areas of land or water specifically recognized, designated or managed for biodiversity conservation objectives, including protected areas of all types (national parks, community or forest reserves, protected marine areas, etc, and their buffer zones).</p> <p>Improved management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objectives of conserving biodiversity in areas that are identified as biological significant through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resource management, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable natural resource management, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices.</p> <p>USAID assists communities in taking initiatives to decide how to manage access to natural resources through either a system of permits and control measures or establishing areas of no use to allow for natural forest regeneration.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of hectares</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Ecosystem types (marine vs. terrestrial)</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures the scale of impact of conservation interventions.</p>	

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 2.2: Enhanced local management of NR 1- Indicator (a): Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The technologies and management practices refer to those relating to agriculture. The agriculture sector is defined as a food, feed, and fiber system stretching from input supply and production through marketing and processing to domestic consumption and exports. Food and non-food crops, livestock products, fisheries, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included. The technologies relating to any of these products at any point on the supply chain are considered improved when serving a new purpose, or allowing a new class of users to employ them. The management practices refer to the tenure arrangements and administrative systems.</p> <p>USAID assists communities in establishing local conventions to improve the management of the communities' land and natural resources. USAID also works with farmers and producer groups to improve the production techniques of commodities, including fonio and cashews.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of hectares</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator tracks successful adoption of technologies and management practices to improve agricultural productivity.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 2.2: Enhanced local management of Natural Resources (NR) 1- Indicator (b): Number of individuals who have received USAID-supported short term agricultural sector productivity training
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The beneficiaries are those to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through formal and informal means. In-country and off-shore training are included. Knowledge or skills gained through technical assistance activities is included. If the activity provided training to trainers, and if there is a credible estimate of follow-on trainings provided by those trainers, this estimate should be included. The agriculture is defined as a food, feed, and fiber system stretching from input supply and production through marketing and processing to domestic consumption and exports. Food and non-food crops, livestock products, fisheries, agro-forestry, and natural resource-based products are included.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of individuals</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Gender</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures enhancement of human capacity</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 2.2: Enhanced local management of NR 1- Indicator (c): Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as sustaining soil and/or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture, etc. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resource management, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable natural resource management, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices.</p> <p>USAID assists communities in taking initiatives to decide how to manage access to natural resources through either a system of permits and control measures or establishing areas of no use to allow for natural forest regeneration.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of hectares</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Type of area (forest production, watershed, sustainable agriculture, agro forestry and tree crop system, etc)</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures the scale of impact of natural resource management interventions.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management

Intermediate Result 2.2: Enhanced local management of natural resources

1- Indicator (d): Number of people receiving USAID-supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation is a learning activity intended for teaching or imparting knowledge, skills, attitudes, and/or information on natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation to the participants with designated instructors (structured learning) or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted fulltime or intermittently. Examples of training include academic degree programs, non-degree technical courses, non-academic seminars, workshops, on-the-job learning experiences, observational study tours, and distance learning exercises or interventions.

Unit of Measure: Number of individuals

Disaggregated by: Gender

Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator helps to track the USAID-supported capacity building efforts

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved legal, administrative, and regulatory environment supportive to growth 1- Indicator (a): Number of trade and investment capacity building diagnostics conducted
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): A diagnostic is broadly defined as an analysis on a particular trade and investment issue or environment supported by USAID. Specifically, with regard to value chain analysis, there is an in-depth examination of different linkages within a sub-sector in various degrees to bring a product or service to a level of a more rewarding position in the market place. It involves all stages of conception, production, delivery, and final disposal, as well as identification of where capacity needs to be increased.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of diagnostics</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Value chain analysis and other diagnostics</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures the trade and investment related technical assistance used to address trade and investment capacity building issues with the goal of generating results such as reforms to the trade and investment regime/capacity building so as to attract investment and generate growth.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved legal, administrative, and regulatory environment supportive to growth 1- Indicator (b): Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place with USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The eleven core commercial laws relate to legal categories, not individual statutes. They correspond to whether the host country has established (i.e. put into place) a functioning legal regime for the following eleven business climate areas: (1) company law, (2) <u>contract law and enforcement</u>, (3) real property, (4) mortgage law, (5) secured transactions law, (6) bankruptcy law, (7) <u>competition policy</u>, (8) commercial dispute resolution, (9) <u>foreign direct investment</u>, (10) corporate governance, and (11) international trade law. USAID/Senegal focuses on improving numbers 2, 7 and 9 of the core laws above.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of core commercial laws</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures the efforts to create enabling business environment by urging systemic changes.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 3.2: Strengthened capacity of selected institutions to foster growth Indicator: Number of participants in USAID-supported trade and investment capacity building trainings
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): A trade and investment capacity building training refers to any training that provides skills to (a) advocate for improvements in the business environment, (b) advance private sector policy dialogue with government, and (c) form and sustain business associations. Examples of training include seminars, workshops, forums, observational study tours, trade fairs, and information days.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of individuals</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Gender</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator tracks the efforts to build capacity of the private sector.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4: Improved transparent and accountable management of resources 1- Indicator (a): Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The anti-corruption measures may include new laws, regulations, procedures, consultative mechanisms, oversight mechanisms, investigative/prosecutorial initiatives, public information initiatives, civil society initiatives, and other measures taken (in any sector) with the objective of (a) increasing transparency about public decision making, conflict of interest, resource allocation, etc; (b) decreasing impunity for corrupt acts; (c) increasing demand for reform or awareness of the problem; (d) increasing knowledge about corruption and its costs; and (e) reducing opportunities for corruption. Implementation requires that the measures be adopted, that organizational arrangements are put in place, financial and human resources allocated, and that observable steps are taken to initiate implementation and repeated, continued or/and expanded to demonstrate that implementation is continuing. USAID assistance includes allocation of financial and human resources to increase knowledge about corruption and its costs and reduce opportunities for corruption. To this end, it commissioned a corruption assessment study in Senegal so as to better understand corruption vulnerabilities and the patterns of deficiencies in legal and institutional structures in Senegal.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of anti-corruption measures implemented</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures progress on a broad range of program approaches to fighting corruption.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4: Improved transparent and accountable management of resources 1- Indicator (b): Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Mechanisms for external oversight include external audits or procedures for external review of government audits; procurement review boards; public expenditure tracking surveys; public accounts committees of legislatures; extractive industry revenue transparency mechanisms; freedom of information and similar transparency laws, if applicable to government finance management; civil society review mechanisms for budget implementation and/or procurements; financial disclosure mechanisms for officials or parties/candidates. Specifically, USAID assisted in drafting forestry and natural product tax reform related regulatory texts and speeding up their implementation. The supported mechanisms include the elaboration of tools to lift information barriers and lack of knowledge of relevant regulatory texts, the development of land use plans, the strengthening of forest guard authority, and fostering the compliance of the charcoal production allocation system to the law.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of mechanisms</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator tracks the efforts to strengthen the essential elements of transparency and external accountability in anticorruption programming</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4.2: Enhanced capacity of non government actors to foster good governance 1- Indicator (a): Number of civil society organizations (CSO) advocacy campaigns supported by USG
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Advocacy is an active support, as of good governance. USAID support includes (a) national advocacy and sensitization campaign in each of the electoral districts, and (b) (radio) broadcasting campaign. Unit of Measure: Number of advocacy campaigns Disaggregated by: N/A Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator helps to track the efforts to enhance the CSO capacity by making effective its advocacy campaigns at all levels.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4.2: Enhanced capacity of non government actors to foster good governance 1- Indicator (b): Number of USAID-assisted civil society organizations (CSO) that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Advocacy is an active support, as of good governance. A watchdog is any constituency against illegal governance practices. Unit of Measure: Number of CSO Disaggregated by: N/A Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator helps to capture the efforts to democratic policy making, citizen participation and oversight of all branches of government.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4.3: Strengthened public-private partnerships 1- Indicator (a): Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The public entities include governments, multilateral development institutions, universities, and other arms of national governments. The private sector includes for-profit enterprises and non-government organizations. A public-private partnership is a contractual agreement between public and private interests for financing and/or managing assets and providing public goods or services. It is formed when the following development process is completed: adoption and issuance of terms of reference; conduct of feasibility studies; selection of a consultant; issuance of a request for proposal; selection of the private partner; and issuance of a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entities. USAID assistance includes seminars, training sessions, study tours, studies on specific topics, counseling, and provision of equipment.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of partnerships</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator measures USAID leveraging of sector resources.</p>

Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Strategic Objective: Increased economic growth through trade and natural resources management Intermediate Result 4.3: Strengthened public private partnership 1- Indicator (b): Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USAID assistance
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): The public entities include governments, multilateral development institutions, universities, and other arms of national governments. The private sector includes for-profit enterprises and non-government organizations. The utilization of dialogue mechanisms refers to the establishment of institutionalized platforms, not stand-alone events, for engaging public and private sector participants on relevant issues. USAID assistance includes seminars, training sessions, studies on specific topics, information dissemination, establishment of structures, work plan development and implementation, counseling, and provision of equipment.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of mechanisms</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification/Management Utility: This Operational Plan (OP) indicator captures the efforts to ensure collaboration of the public and private sectors on policies that support the growth of the private sector so as to improve productivity and sustain economic growth.</p>